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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 466--77th Congress

Chapter 123--2d Session

H. R. 6470

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 466

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR INCREASE IN NATIONAL TOBACCO MARKETING QUOTA. Extends from December 31 to March 1 of each year the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6470

January 27, 1942	H. R. 6470 was introduced by Rep. Chapman and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
February 19, 1942	House Committee reported H. R. 6470 with an amendment. House Report 1803. Print of the bill as reported.
	S. 2291 was introduced by Senator Barkley and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill.)
February 24, 1942	H. R. 6470 was debated in the House and passed as reported.
	H. R. 6470 was referred to the Senate.
	H. R. 6470 was debated in the Senate and passed as reported.
February 28, 1942	Approved. Public Law 466.



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 27, 1942

Mr. CHAPMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To extend the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edi-
5 tion, title 7, sec. 1312 (a)), is amended by striking out
6 "December 31" and inserting in lieu thereof "the following
7 February 15".

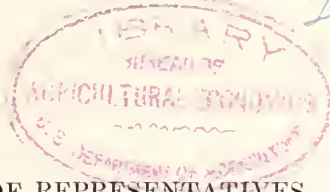
A BILL

To extend the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased.

By Mr. CHAPMAN

JANUARY 27, 1942

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture



77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1803

MARKETING QUOTA—TOBACCO

FEBRUARY 19, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6470]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6470) to extend the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with the following amendment:

Line 7, strike out "February 15" and insert in lieu thereof "March 1".

The following letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture sets out the purposes of this legislation, and it will be noted the amendment made above by the committee conforms with the suggestion of the Department:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, February 19, 1942.

Hon. H. P. FULMER,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. FULMER: This is in reply to your letter of January 28 requesting a report on the bill (H. R. 6470) to extend the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased.

Any increase of the quota should be made prior to December 31 so that farmers may have their allotments before planting seedbeds and making arrangements for their crop. However, it is conceivable that a situation might arise under which it would be desirable for the Secretary to increase the national marketing quota for any kind of tobacco at a date later than December 31, following the original proclamation of the quota. It is suggested, if this extension of time is to be provided, that the date of March 1 be fixed rather than the date of February 15, as proposed in H. R. 6470. By fixing this later date, the Department would have more complete information about the marketings of some of the dark types of tobacco than is available on February 15.

With the change suggested above the Department has no objection to the bill. The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

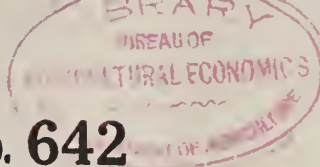
In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, made by the bill as reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TOBACCO NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA

SEC. 312. (a) Whenever the Secretary finds that the total supply of tobacco as of the beginning of the marketing year then current exceeds the reserve supply level therefor, the Secretary shall proclaim the amount of such total supply, and beginning on the first day of the marketing year next following and continuing throughout such year, a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the tobacco marketed during such marketing year. The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the total quantity of tobacco which may be marketed, which will make available during such marketing year a supply of tobacco equal to the reserve supply level. Such proclamation shall be made not later than the 1st day of December in such year. The amount of the national marketing quota so proclaimed may, not later than **[December 31,]** *March 1*, be increased by not more than 20 per centum if the Secretary determines that such increase is necessary in order to meet market demands, or to avoid undue restriction of marketings in adjusting the total supply to the reserve supply level.

* * * * *





Union Calendar No. 642

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6470

[Report No. 1803]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 27, 1942

Mr. CHAPMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 19, 1942

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To extend the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the last sentence of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural
- 4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edi-
- 5 tion, title 7, sec. 1312 (a)), is amended by striking out
- 6 "December 31" and inserting in lieu thereof "the following
- 7 ~~February 15~~ *March 1*".

77TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6470

[Report No. 1803]

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By Mr. CHAPMAN

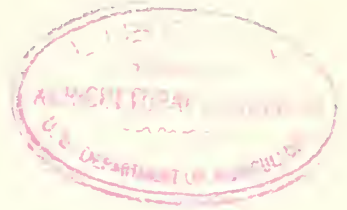
JANUARY 27, 1942

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 19, 1942

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

S. 2291



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942

Mr. BARKLEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To extend the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edi-
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By Mr. BARKLEY

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Feb. 4

other foods will go up—too. An increase of 10 to 15 percent in feed costs, I understand, will increase this Nation's food bill about \$1,000,000,000 annually.

I say to you frankly, such an increase in consumer costs for food is unwise. Now our farmers are assured a parity income, I cannot believe they will insist on more than their fair return. This is a scheme to thwart the original purpose of the ever-normal granary, which is, as we have pointed out, to assist the producers in receiving a parity of income and to assure adequate supplies and prices that are fair and reasonable to the consumer. It flaunts the will of the Congress, prostitutes the purpose of the act, and serves the selfish interest of willful minority seeking to profit during the Nation's hour of peril.

I ask that this bill be defeated as being against the national interest.

I present two tables in connection with my remarks, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparison of 1941 loan rates and Government payments with parity price as of the beginning of the marketing year

	Corn (cents per bushel)	Wheat (cents per bushel)	Cotton (cents per pound)
Loan.....	74.8	98.0	14.02
Payments.....	14.0	18.1	2.75
Total.....	88.8	116.1	16.77
Parity at beginning of marketing year.....	88.6	116.7	16.49

Comparison of minimum prices at which sales are being made by Commodity Credit Corporation plus Government payments and the current farm parity price and market parity prices comparable with minimum sales prices

	Corn	Wheat	Cotton
Commodity Credit Corporation mini- mum sales price.....	Cents 183.0	\$1.31	Cents 118.10
Payments.....	14.0	.18	2.75
Total.....	97.0	1.49	20.85
Current parity price at farm.....	93.7	1.29	18.10
Market equivalent.....	98.0	1.46	18.16

¹ No. 2 Yellow corn in store in Chicago.

² No. 2 Hard Winter wheat in store in Chicago.

³ Farm parity price. No sales being made in the domestic market below parity except for insulation and cotton bagging.

⁴ Market parity price that is comparable with the minimum Commodity Credit Corporation sales price.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BROWN. Does the Senator from Texas desire to have me yield to him, or does he desire the floor?

Mr. O'DANIEL. I should like to have the Senator yield to me.

Mr. BROWN. Very well; I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. O'DANIEL. At this time, after listening to all the splendid arguments for and against the pending bill, I should like to bring to the attention of the Senate, Mr. President, the feelings of some of the real farmers in the State of Texas, which I represent. Their feeling is expressed in telegrams I have

received from 62 farmers. I desire to read one of the telegrams into the RECORD at this time. This telegram is typical of others which I have received from various sections of Texas.

We, the undersigned farmers of Dallas County, deeply resent and strongly protest the recent statements made by the Secretary of Agriculture which are defeating the intent of the price-control legislation recently passed by Congress and have already caused the cotton market to break approximately \$8 a bale. We further protest the release of 4,000,000 bales of Government-held cotton, which is a further act to circumvent the price-control law. It is our understanding that legislation had been effected whereby the release of this cotton would not exceed 300,000 bales in 1 month or one and a half million bales in any one year. Further, we do not understand the Secretary's statement to the effect that he would rather see a parity income maintained through subsidies at the taxpayers' expense rather than through parity prices, which is in effect prior to his recent statement. We feel that the aforementioned statement and acts discriminate against the farmer, while there has been no effort for legislation to control the wages of labor. We strongly urge that you take immediate steps to correct these wrongs, and that Federal restrictions be removed, to the end that the market be allowed to reach the levels as prescribed in the Price Control Act.

Mr. President, in compliance with this telegram, and many other telegrams and letters of like nature, also in line with what I consider good legislation, not only for our farmers but for my State and Nation as a whole, I desire to support the pending bill being sponsored by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and others, and oppose the suggested amendment sponsored by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, it is my earnest desire to preserve the benefits of commodity credit for the farmers. If we go too far, and I think this bill goes too far, it may result in a movement detrimental to the farmer. One hundred percent of parity is his goal; my amendment would assist in obtaining it. When benefit payments are made they should be calculated in parity, when not made they are not a factor. My amendment would assure that no sales would be made by C. C. C. at a price below parity. That is all the farmer has asked. To give parity plus benefits is more than he has heretofore or, in my judgment, now asks.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I am very happy that other Senators, including the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] are continuing to give their attention to the problem of the proper organization of civilian defense machinery. I am far from sure that the recent changes in that agency have satisfactorily settled matters, and I am hopeful that the bills introduced yesterday will lead to constructive results.

Some weeks ago I interested myself in this question. On January 20, I wrote a letter to President Roosevelt making a suggestion right along the same line as that presented by the Senator from Missouri, namely, that members of local posts of the American Legion be used as volunteers in organizing this important

task. I received a very courteous reply from the President, indicating that the matter was being given serious study. I ask unanimous consent that my letter to the President and his reply be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 20, 1942.

The Honorable FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States,

The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: While the problem of reorganizing our civilian defense is under your consideration, I urge you to give some attention to the possibility of using the services of local posts of the American Legion.

The American Legion represents our largest single organization of responsible men who have proved their devotion to their country and their fidelity to its ideals under the fire of actual combat. Certainly during the last war their patriotism was severely tested, and they justified our faith in them. Since that time the Legion has been a sound and healthful influence in building character and inculcating the principles of good citizenship.

Now, Legionnaires as a group are mostly outside the draft ages or will be deferred for other reasons, but are, I am sure, willing and eager to serve in any way they can. Their experience in the last war has undoubtedly fitted them to meet the problems of this one. They are used to working under strict discipline and understand the necessity of unquestioned obedience to orders. Certainly, it would be a mistake to neglect the patriotism and potential service represented by this body of men who so well served their country.

I am sure that if you accept my suggestion and call upon the Legion for this important task, you will find a readiness to undertake it and a faithfulness in fulfilling it, and that the duties will be executed systematically and efficiently, and in full harmony with the Army authorities of the respective communities.

Yours very truly,

HUGH BUTLER.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, January 26, 1942.

HON. HUGH BUTLER.

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: During the last few days Commander Stambaugh, Mr. Landis, and Mr. Dudley, a representative of the American Legion, working with the Office of Civilian Defense, have been engaged in preparing a program of action for the American Legion. I understand that the main outlines of this program are agreeable to all the parties concerned and that the matter of ironing out the details is only a matter of a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I think nothing has been more inspiring than the devoted service which has been given to their country by the members of the local draft boards, serving without compensation. Yesterday I received a letter from a member of one of our boards in Nebraska that illustrates this point so well that I should like to quote briefly from it. This correspondent says:

The appeals, or some of them, are pitiful and excite sympathy, and others are frame-ups and stir one to resentment, but all war brings about pitiful situations. It is pitiful that some are so selfish as to want others to do their fighting and sacrificing.

He concludes the letter with this statement:

Our draft board jobs are not so much sought after as others, but under the circumstances we feel that we cannot resign any more than the boys in the Army can get out.

I believe that kind of service might well serve as a model in organizing other branches of our war effort, and it is for that reason that I suggest that the American Legion, that has volunteered its services, be assigned the task of organizing civilian defense. This is not intended in any sense as a criticism of the many civilian volunteers who have given of their time and energy to the civilian defense organization; but I believe that if the Legion undertakes this job, we can feel confident that they will give the same kind of devoted, efficient service that members of our local draft boards have rendered.

MARKETING QUOTAS FOR TOBACCO

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill messaged over from the House today be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 6470) to extend the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased, was read twice by its title.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, this is a bill passed today by the House. It is a companion bill to a bill which I have introduced and which has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The chairman of the committee had arranged to hold a hearing on the bill tomorrow, but it is very necessary that the bill be passed today. It applies only to burley tobacco, and extends the time for considering the quotas up to March 1, from December. Such privilege is already enjoyed by flue-cured and other types of tobacco. Notwithstanding the fact that the Senate bill is now in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I ask unanimous consent that the House bill be taken up and acted upon at this time. Of course, otherwise it will be only a day or two before the Senate will receive a report from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on the Senate bill relating to this subject.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am familiar with the objectives of the bill. I think it is a very meritorious bill, and I have no objection to its consideration at this time, unless the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has objection.

Mr. SMITH. I have no objection, Mr. President; the bill passed by the House is almost identical with the Senate bill, and I think it should be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6470) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator from Oregon, the Senator from South Carolina, and all other Senators who have cooperated in securing the passage of this meritorious bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads: Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. VAN NUYS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Benjamin B. Mczee, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for the second division, District of Alaska; and

Charles R. Price, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina.

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joe V. Gibson, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of West Virginia.

By Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

John D. Clifford, Jr., of Maine, to be United States attorney for the District of Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Oscar S. Cox, of Maine, to be Assistant Solicitor General of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified. That completes the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 25, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 24 (legislative day of February 13), 1942:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Oscar S. Cox to be Assistant Solicitor General of the United States.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Jean H. Hawley to be Assistant Director, with rank of rear admiral.

TO BE HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC ENGINEERS WITH RANK OF LIEUTENANT

George R. Shelton

John Bowie, Jr.

Chester J. Beyma

Raymond H. Tryon, Jr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord our God, when we recall our preservation in the midst of peril and change and are reminded of Thy guidance, we pray that it may be spontaneous and easy for us to be grateful. Keep us in the spirit of the deepest realization that our assignment to this Chamber means a large privilege, a larger opportunity, and the largest responsibility. Help us to put our intelligence, our power of will, and our strength of moral earnestness into our tasks until our very beings burn with zeal. Grant that our ideals of government and emancipation from all wrong may receive their vision and true explanation from the attitude of the Man of Galilee toward all poor and rich.

Continue Thy richest blessings upon Thy children everywhere: Surely our lines are fallen into pleasant places. Thou hast possessed us of a land flowing with milk and honey, but Thou who holdest our destiny in Thy infinite hand, teach us that the glory and perpetuity of any people are in the moral and spiritual fiber woven into the warp and woof of a nation's heart having the will to fight against false propaganda. Oh, thus may we be great and glorious, altogether worthy of Thy blessed approbation. Heavenly Father, we devoutly pray that a united country may be most loyally united with our President that the breakers of passion and self-interest may cease surging on the shorelines of our Nation's soul. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a radio address which I delivered over the stations in my district by electrical transcription.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT]?

There was no objection.

CANCEL A DEFENSE STAMP SO UNCLE SAM WILL NEVER HAVE TO CASH IT

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, every American is anxious to do something to help our country win the war. Whether in the armed forces, in a factory, in a shop, or in an office, all of us can contribute a share to defeat the enemy by doing to the best of our ability the work in which we are engaged.

A new and novel way to add to that which we are now doing by our labor and by our purchase of Defense stamps and bonds has just been suggested by Mr. Edward Barber, of my home State. Mr. Barber points out that under the ordinary procedure, which is a most commendable one, we only loan our money to the Government when we purchase Defense stamps and bonds. Why not make a direct gift, he suggested to his fellow members of the Cranston Lions Club a few days ago. Why not each member of the Lions Clubs purchase a 25-cent Defense stamp and cancel it by writing his name on it, and then send it to President Roosevelt as a contribution?

I heartily approve of Mr. Barber's suggestion, Mr. Speaker, and I pass the suggestion along in the hope that millions of American citizens will adopt it. A million persons, each purchasing and canceling a 25-cent Defense stamp, would thereby make a gift of \$250,000 to Uncle Sam and help purchase victory. A nice, tidy sum, I say, and I sincerely hope it will be realized.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by Judge Pritchard, of North Carolina.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

WORKING HOURS IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to say that I doubt if there is a single war industry that is only working 40 hours a week. I am trying to ascertain the exact number of hours worked by these industries, and the latest information I have had is to the effect that, on the average, the number of hours being worked per man per week is between 50 and 60 hours a week, depending on the industry.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two different subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MARKETING QUOTAS FOR TOBACCO

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6470) to extend the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, to ask the gentleman from Kentucky to explain just what the bill does.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to change from December 31 to March 1 the closing date of the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may increase tobacco quotas. Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 it is the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture on the 1st day of December each year to proclaim quotas of the different types of tobacco, and then, not later than the 31st of December, he may, in his discretion, increase by not more than 20 percent, the quotas on any type of tobacco if he thinks such increase is justified by conditions in the tobacco industry.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Or decrease them.

Mr. CHAPMAN. No. The purpose of this bill is to change that closing date of the period within which he may make such adjustment from December 31 to March 1. The necessity for the bill arises from the fact that the marketing season for some types of tobacco is entirely finished before December 31, but in the case of burley tobacco, and also of the different types of dark tobacco produced in Kentucky and Tennessee the market opens about the first week in December and continues until a few days before Christmas, at which time it is suspended until after Christmas, and then usually continues into the new year for several weeks. By December 31, in the midst of the marketing season, it is impossible for the Secretary, with much of a degree of certainty, to reach a conclusion concerning conditions in tobacco markets so as to determine intelligently whether or not an increase in the quota is justified.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The bill has been acted upon by the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. CHAPMAN. It comes with a unanimous report from the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I have no desire to object, but I want to get some information from the gentleman. Is there a general demand for this legislation?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, there is considerable demand for it. There is also considerable demand for an increase of burley quotas for 1942. The enact-

ment of this bill into law, however, does not mean necessarily that there will be any increase this year. The purpose of this bill is to place burley, and also dark, tobacco on an equal footing, so far as quotas are concerned, with the types of tobacco whose markets are closed before December 31. The question as to whether or not an increase of quotas is justified is an economic question, to be decided by the Secretary of Agriculture. The purpose of this bill is to make it possible for him to grant an increase if such increase is justified by conditions that develop or become apparent between December 31 and March 1.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I have had quite a number of demands from my district for this legislation, and I commend the gentleman and the Committee on Agriculture, and endorse the bill.

Mr. CHAPMAN. I thank my colleague. I have no doubt that the gentleman has, as have some of the rest of us who represent tobacco-producing sections of the country, received numerous endorsements of this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Yes.

Mr. GREEN. I wonder if this will affect the planting season in Florida. In other words, if you delay the extension of the allocation of quotas until February or March, which is past the planting time in Florida, then we would not participate in any left-over quotas?

Mr. CHAPMAN. I answer the gentleman from Florida by saying that the Secretary under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 proclaims quotas December 1.

Mr. GREEN. And this bill would not obviate that?

Mr. CHAPMAN. It would not change that at all. It would merely extend the period within which quotas can be increased.

Mr. GREEN. Or affect the Florida early planting?

Mr. CHAPMAN. No.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman think that while giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to do this, we ought also to include in that wheat and sugar as well?

Mr. CHAPMAN. I do not think that has anything whatever to do with this bill.

Mr. RICH. It does not with this bill, but it gives the Secretary of Agriculture the right to increase the quota on the other commodities. We are short of sugar, but if we are to be the granary of the world we ought to raise all the produce in this country we can instead of paying the farmers for not raising things.

Mr. CHAPMAN. If the gentleman is correct in his conclusion, that can all be accomplished by amendments to the

sugar quota and other quotas. This affects only the types of tobacco that are peculiarly situated so that the date, December 31, makes the operation of the present law unfair as to them.

Mr. RICH. I am in sympathy with that, as well as giving the Secretary power to increase the quotas on other agricultural commodities.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (U. S. C., 1930 edition, title 7, sec. 1312 (a)), is amended by striking out "December 31" and inserting in lieu thereof "the following February 15."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "February 15" and insert "March 1."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHECKING APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with suggestions made by me in recent remarks on the floor of this House, I am today introducing a bill authorizing some agents of the House of Representatives to follow up the appropriations made by the Congress to see how the money is spent and how we can reduce expenditures and eliminate duplication and waste.

I realize it is not a perfect bill, but it is at least a basis for consideration of this important matter. I think a proper solution of this problem will save the taxpayers of this country many millions of dollars.

I think also that such a measure, if adopted, would be of assistance to the President and to the Bureau of the Budget in determining the economies that can be effected in the proper reduction of the amounts that we are appropriating and expending.

[Here the gavel fell.]

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar Wednesday business in order this week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE RAMSPECK BILL

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we are about to repeal one provision of the Ramspeck Act which will eliminate pensions for Congressmen, Senators, and Cabinet officers; but what about the other provision of that act which pensions 250,000 purely political jobholders, drawing salaries up to \$12,000, even \$18,000, a year, at a cost to the American people, to begin with, of \$44,000,000 a year? We are not doing our duty today unless we take steps immediately to repeal this other part of the Ramspeck Act.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLACKNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL UNITY

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BENNETT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an article from the Courier Journal of Louisville, Ky., announcing another great victory for the people in the valley of Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered. The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 27]

Anderson, N. Mex.	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Sacks
Arnold	Kleberg	Schaefer III.
Byron	Kramer	Sheridan
Cole, Md.	Magnuson	Smith, Pa.
Eberhart	Mitchell	Somers, N. Y.
Elliott, Mass.	Norton	Sparkman
Englebright	O'Brien, N. Y.	Stearns, N. H.
Fish	O'Day	Stratton
Gearhart	Osmers	Tolan
Healey	Patman	Traynor
Jarrett	Pierce	Walter
Johnson, Calif.	Rizley	West
		Worley

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and ninety-four Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation:

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith respectfully submit my resignation from the Select

Committee of the House to Investigate National Defense Migration.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK C. OSMERS, JR.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 63 of the Seventy-sixth Congress and continued by House Resolution 16 and House Resolution 113 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the Select Committee To Investigate National Defense Migration the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF PERSONNEL OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND COAST GUARD, AND REPEAL OF RETIREMENT FOR ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on February 19, the Senate passed the bill, H. R. 6446, after having amended it by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof new matter. Included in this amendment was a provision embodied in section 15, providing for the repeal of that part of the Civil Service Retirement Act granting retirement privileges to elective officers. After considering the entire amendment, I find it advisable and necessary to ask a conference with the Senate in order to work out the details of some of the other features of the Senate amendment.

Under the parliamentary situation as it now exists, the only satisfactory way of giving Members of the House an opportunity of passing upon that provision of the Senate amendment providing for the repeal of the retirement provision is to offer a motion to instruct the conferees on the part of the House to insist upon the retention of that portion of the Senate amendment relating to the repeal provision as it applies to elective officers. If that motion, which I shall offer at the appropriate time, is agreed to, I can assure my colleagues in the House that the conference report will retain the provisions of the Senate amendment relating to the repeal of the Retirement Act as it applies to elective officers.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I have arranged this procedure because the Members of the House insist upon an opportunity of voting separately upon the repeal provision. This is the only practical way that it can now be had. I hope that no Member will object to my request to send the bill to conference so that I may make this motion which will give Members of the House an opportunity of recording themselves on a yeand-nay vote on the proposition of whether they want to retain retirement provisions for elective officers or whether they want to repeal it.

Therefore, a vote of "aye" on my motion to instruct will be equivalent to voting for the repeal of that portion of the Retirement Act relating to elective officers.



[PUBLIC LAW 466—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 123—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6470]

AN ACT

To extend the time within which the amount of any national marketing quota for tobacco, proclaimed under section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, may be increased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, sec. 1312 (a)), is amended by striking out "December 31" and inserting in lieu thereof "the following March 1".

Approved, February 28, 1942.

